

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.
PARIS, AUGUST 2, 1842.

Oxford Democratic Convention.

THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS of the several Towns and Plantations in the County of Oxford, and also the Towns and Plantations composing the Oxford Senatorial District, are requested to send delegates to a Convention to be held at the County House in Paris, on Wednesday, the seventeenth day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M., for the purpose of selecting candidates for Senators, and other County Officers, to be supported at the ensuing election.

All Towns and Plantations which give fifty Democratic votes, or a less number, will send one Delegate; over fifty and under one hundred and twenty-five, two; over one hundred and twenty-five and under two hundred and fifty, three; over two hundred and fifty and less than four hundred, four; over four hundred five Delegates.

Per Order of the County Committee.
Paris, June 24, 1842.

Democratic Caucus.

THE DEMOCRATS of Paris are requested to meet at the Town House, on SATURDAY, the Thirtieth day of August next, at Five o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of choosing Delegates to attend the County Convention, and to make such arrangements for the coming election as may be thought proper.

Paris, July 25, 1842.

Democratic Caucus!

The Democrats of Buckfield are requested to meet at the TOWN HOUSE, on Saturday next, at 6 o'clock, P. M., to choose FOUR DELEGATES to attend the County Convention.

Per order of the Town Committee.
Buckfield, August 1, 1842.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

ELECTION—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12.

FOR GOVERNOR.

JOHN FAIRFIELD.

Highly important from Washington.

Treaty in relation to the Boundary agreed upon. Its probable Rejection by the Senate.

The pending negotiations with Lord Ashburton have at length reached a termination. The general outline of the terms of the treaty agreed upon, became known at Washington on the 23d ult. They are thus stated in the N. Y. Herald—

"The result of the negotiation is this: The United States commence the line at the head lake of the St. Croix river, run it directly north, till it strikes the St. John river, at a point a few miles above the Grand Falls. We then run the line along the course of the St. John river, until it meets the St. Francis river. The line then runs up the St. Francis until it reaches the southern outlet of the upper lake on the St. Francis. This is the most northerly point of the line. The line then runs southwest and by south for 100 miles in a straight line at a distance of 25 miles from the base of the mountains skirting the St. Lawrence river, until it strikes the N. W. branch of the river St. John. It then runs due south for about 30 miles, until it strikes the S. W. branch of the St. John river; after this it follows the course of that branch up to its source in the mountains, close to the source of the Penobscot and Metcalf rivers, and terminates at the precise point where the south westerly termination of the three lines previously drawn by the United States, Great Britain, and the king of the Netherlands were made to terminate.

The line, in short, varies scarcely a mile either way from that laid down on our map as the line defined by the King of the Netherlands. The tract which we have given on the northeastern border of Maine is valuable to Great Britain, as strengthening her military position, but is not of much importance to us. The extent of the territory can be easily seen from the map.

The General Government are to reimburse Maine for her expenses in defending the disputed territory, and Massachusetts is to receive \$150,000 from the United States, for her portion of the land which is to be given up.

We get Rouse's Point on Lake Champlain, and the navigation of the St. John's river above the Falls; but, as we have no access to them below the Falls, the free navigation of that river under these circumstances, is worth but little."

The Augusta Age in commenting on this, says:—

"The Herald is manifestly in error in saying that the proposed line differs but little from the Dutch King's line. That line followed up the St. Francis river to the highlands, and then followed the highlands south-westerly. The line now proposed, follows up the St. Francis only part of its course, and then runs south-westerly, in a direction parallel, or nearly so, to the highlands, but distant from them 25 miles. The N. York Journal of Commerce says the distance is 12 miles.—Probably it is not known with accuracy. But at any rate, a large strip of land given to Maine by the Dutch Award, is now given to Great Britain. It is 100 miles in length, and if only 12 miles in breadth, contains about three-fourths of a million of acres.

Furthermore, on the Eastern line of the State, a large strip is yielded up. The Eastern line, instead of going due North from the Monument, according to both the Treaty of 1783 and the Dutch Award, is made to vary to the Westward so as to strike Mar's Hill, whence a new departure is taken, due North to the St. John. Now as we understand the matter, Mar's Hill is four miles, or thereabouts, to the West of a line run due North from the Monument.

In altering this last strip, and thereby throwing our Eastern line farther to the West, the British negotiation has greatly strengthened the security of the British military road in that quarter; an object which manifestly governed him throughout.

In addition to the surrender of Rouse's Point, it is stated that Lord Ashburton made other concessions, all however, of not much consequence, along the entire Northern line of the U. S. to the Lake of the Woods.

This Treaty was agreed to by the Commissioners from Maine, not, it is said, because they altogether approved it, but merely to give an opportunity to the U. S. Senate to pass upon it. If this be true, it goes to that body, in such a form, that this State is not concluded by the action of her agents.

Judge Preble has returned from Washington, as we learn, and probably the other Commissioners have left.

As we understand from gentleman who have seen Judge P., there are many details of the Treaty, which will not be made public, until it is acted upon by the Senate.

Great excitement existed in Washington, on Saturday, when the general terms of the Treaty transpired. A letter under that date, from an intelligent source, characterizes the feeling as amounting to "exasperation." The debate in the House upon the subject, will be found in our Congressional Abstract, and is full of interest. The remarks of Mr. Gwin are especially so.

The correspondents of the N. Y. Express, N. York Journal of Commerce, and other papers, agree in saying, that the general disposition of the democratic members of Congress, on Saturday, was to oppose the Treaty. This would seem to be confirmed by the tone of the Globe of Saturday evening. At the conclusion of an article upon the subject, that paper says:—

"But it seems, such is the avidity of England for foreign conquests, that, not content with Asia, Africa, a hundred islands in the different seas and oceans, with regions in North and South America sufficient to make a half-dozen Great Britains—her minister (Lord Ashburton) has actually contrived, through a treaty with Mr. Webster, to pinch a piece of territory out of Maine. It would seem, from the speeches made in the House today, by Messrs. Gwin and Black, that the treaty just negotiated cuts a deeper cantele out of our Northern border than the rejected empiage of the King of Holland proposed. How Mr. Webster and his Massachusetts commissioners have been induced to surrender their insurmountable opposition to the King of Holland's partition, and yield more, passes our understanding. The announcement of yesterday's semi-official (the National Intelligencer) prepared us to expect that the Maine commissioners were to be dragged into it. The paragraphs of this morning in the official and semi-official confirm it."

While the Democracy are likely to oppose this treaty, it is probable that the federal party in the Senate will, as a body, take the same course; although from far different motives. The Democracy will assent to any thing which they believe consistent with honor. The federal party will oppose any thing, which they apprehend will redound to the advantage of Mr. Tyler. If then the Democrats cannot support the treaty, because they may think it yields too much, and the Federalists will not support it, because it was made under the auspices of Mr. Tyler; where, but from the "corrupt's guard," is this treaty to find support?

The New York Herald of Tuesday, a paper always well informed as to the affairs at Washington, says:—

"Important from Washington.—Probable rejection of the new Treaty with England.—Peace or War. We have received highly important intelligence from Washington, indicating that the new treaty with England will probably be rejected by the Senate of the United States, and that the whole of our commercial relations with that power will be thrown open to the winds of the wide ocean."

The promulgation of the fact that a treaty for the settlement of the Boundary had been successfully made by the American Executive and the British Plenipotentiary, had created great excitement among the political circles in Washington. We are informed, on what we conceive to be competent authority, that the ultras of the Senate will form a coalition, and reject the treaty by a very considerable majority. This treaty, it will be recollected, is nearly the same which grew out of the award of the King of the Netherlands. If there is any difference, the terms are not deemed so favorable as that was. That treaty was rejected by the Senate during the Presidency of General Jackson—the Whig party, then in the minority, being the principal opponents of its passage. We are now informed, positively, that the democratic Senators—particularly those in favor of Mr. Van Buren—are already out in opposition to the treaty, denouncing it as anti-national and anti-American. Mr. Silas Wright and Mr. Buchanan are probably both of this opinion. On the other side, it is also stated that Mr. Mangum, and those who act with him, intend to assume a similar position. A caucus or consultation was, however, to be held on Monday morning, to determine what line of conduct they would adopt. The chances were, that the ultra Whigs would assume the same grounds as the ultra Locofocos had, and that the treaty would be rejected by a large vote.

"This intelligence may be relied upon. It is obvious, therefore, that our relations with England are in a more ticklish condition than they have been for a quarter of a century past. We are assured that, on the rejection of the treaty, Lord Ashburton will immediately return home in the Wasp, and Mr. Fox will demand his passports and follow him."

"We verily believe that we are within six months of a war with England, and we desire every reader to ponder over the events that have just taken place, and say if they do not think as we do. At all events let us prepare. The United States Senate have peace or war in the hollow of their hands. If they say peace—so be it—if war, all ready. Thousands are tired of these hard times."

And in its Evening edition of Tuesday's paper, the Herald says:—

"IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON. Our accounts this evening from Washington are highly important. The excitement there, in relation to the new British treaty, the tariff, and the administration, is higher than ever.

We are still assured that the treaty will not be ratified, in consequence of the probable coalition of the ultras of both the factions. Fearful times are coming."

We have given these items of news, connected with the question of the Boundary, as we find them in sources most worthy of reliance. Our readers will, of course, form their own opinions, both as to the character of the Treaty, and the probability of its ratification.

As to the first question, viz: whether the Treaty is an advantageous and honorable one, it would be premature to decide definitely, in advance of an accurate knowledge of all its details. But we cannot hesitate to say, that unless it differs greatly from the newspaper accounts of it, it is not such a Treaty as Maine

was entitled to, or expected. It excites here, so far as we can learn, universal disappointment.

The fact that our Commissioners, whose ability and fidelity are admitted by all parties, assented to the Treaty, in such a qualified manner, and with such an obvious reluctance, cannot but give rise to gloomy apprehensions. May they all be dispelled by a better knowledge of the facts!

Momentous interests now hang upon the decision of the Senate. We trust that it will do its duty with a conscientious reference, at once to the importance of settling a dangerous and exciting question, and to the honor and dignity of the country. We trust especially that it will yield no point of permanent national security, for the sake of a temporary and delusive quiet.

The Portland American, says,—"We are now able, upon the highest authority, to inform our readers that this long agitated question is probably near its close. It should be understood that Lord Ashburton negotiated with the Government of the United States only, and the latter power with the Commissioners of the States interested in the issue."

A conventional line of Boundary has been finally agreed upon. The details cannot now be given, but the following outline may be relied on as substantially correct.

The United States concede to Great Britain a strip of land at the extreme north, how much, or how valuable, we are not yet able to say. But not a foot of land south of the St. John is yielded, and we retain a respectable and most valuable portion of the territory north of that river.

Great Britain, on her part, concedes the disputed grounds in New Hampshire; a strip of land nearly a mile wide, running the whole distance, east and west, on the northern line of Vermont; Rouse's Point adjoining New York; and the free navigation of the St. John, and its tributaries to the mouth, with the right of exporting lumber and produce in British vessels, to any British port, on the same terms as the colonies.

The United States agree to pay Massachusetts \$150,000 for her portion of the ceded territory, and the same sum to Maine. They also agree to pay the expenses of the Aroostook War, and the civil posse, amounting perhaps to \$300,000 more. This State also gets, incidentally, of course, as an additional equivalent, the free use of the St. John, as we have before stated.

The United States Senate, by the terms of the treaty, are yet to act upon it. If they refuse to ratify the negotiation, the whole question is then again open.

We understand that the proposition, as finally accepted, was made by the Government of the United States, and recommended strongly to the Commissioners as containing the best terms that could be obtained from the British Government."

CONGRESS.

SATURDAY, JULY 23. The House again resolved itself into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and took up the Army Appropriation Bill as amended by the Senate.

Mr. Fillmore hoped it would not be deemed necessary by any gentleman to debate the bill, but that the vote would at once be taken.

Mr. Gwin said he had voted for the reduction of the army, proposed by the bill. Some weeks ago he had given his reasons, while the navy bill was under consideration, for wishing the appropriation for that branch of the service, as well as the one now under consideration postponed for a time, until we could ascertain the result of an important negotiation then in progress in this city between this Government and Great Britain. He had stated then, if that negotiation terminated amicably, he thought that large reductions both in the army and navy ought to be made. The state of the treasury demands it. Within a day or two past, this city had been rife with rumors of the termination of this negotiation, so far as the North eastern boundary was concerned. The fact was announced yesterday morning in the National Intelligencer, of its termination, wanting the sanction of the commissioners of the State of Maine; and this morning we have the authority of the same paper for saying that the commissioners have agreed to the terms of the negotiation. These important announcements have naturally caused inquiries as to the terms upon which this long disputed question has been settled, and he had heard it stated by various individuals what those terms were. He did not vouch for the correctness of the statements he had heard; but he believed them to be true, and upon that belief he acted. He had heard that, by this treaty, we are to surrender a large portion of the territory claimed by Maine and Massachusetts, and which had been awarded to us by the King of the Netherlands, when he acted as umpire in the settlement of this question between the two Governments. This territory is to be given up to Great Britain, and in consideration for its surrender, by the States of Maine and Massachusetts, we, the United States, are to pay to said States three hundred thousand dollars in cash, and the whole of the expenses they have incurred in surveying and defending said territory, amounting to about two hundred thousand dollars more; and this territory, thus surrendered, is of the utmost importance to the military defence of the country in time of war. There were other items in the treaty that he had heard mentioned; but this was the one most reprehensible. He observed that he came from the largest exporting State of the Union—one more deeply interested in the question of war with Great Britain than any other—from a State remote from the territory in dispute, and therefore without any of the prejudices that location might naturally create; yet, rather than vote a dollar to buy this territory from Maine and Massachusetts, to give it to Great Britain—a territory so important in the event of a war between the two nations, and the surrender of which (if it belonged to us) on any terms he considered disgraceful to the country—he would vote for millions to defend the possession of that territory against the power of Great Britain.

Mr. Stanley here rose and said the gentleman was entering upon a subject of great excitement in this House and country, and he hoped he would abstain from any allusion to it at this time.

Mr. Gwin resumed. He was giving the reasons that might induce him to change his vote on this bill. He had not as yet made up his mind to vote against the reductions of the army; but if he did so vote, he wished his constituents to understand the reasons. He said he was not for buying peace with Great Britain. He preferred war to peace on dishonorable terms; and this surrender of territory was a national question in which the interest and honor of the country were to be as much considered as the interest of particular States. He was not familiar with the location of this territory, but he

had been informed that it was of the utmost importance to Great Britain for the protection of her Canadian possessions. We now approach within fifteen or twenty miles of the St. Lawrence, and only double that distance from Quebec, where we could approach by a two-days' march from our boundary. This treaty would throw us off the ridge dividing the waters of the St. Lawrence and St. John, where we could, with advantage, make fortifications, and would also increase the distance we would have to march in the enemy's country, in the event of an invasion of Canada by this country.

Mr. Stanley again interrupted Mr. Gwin by calling him to order, remarking that the N. E. Boundary question was not under discussion.

The chair requested Mr. Gwin to confine himself to the question.

Mr. Gwin observed that the question under discussion was a reduction of the navy, and his remarks were pertinent to the question. He was utterly opposed to the ratification of this treaty, so far as this item went. If it should not be ratified, a war might, and he believed would be the result; and he was prepared for war, rather than buy a peace by the surrender of an important portion of our territory. He said we could expect nothing from Great Britain by yielding to her demands. If we wished to preserve peace with her, we must present a bold and determined front, and surrender nothing that we conceive we are entitled to. And, above all, let us not purchase peace with a nation that we have whipped in two wars, and can whip in a third, if necessary. He was not for war, if an honorable peace could be obtained.

He would say nothing more on the subject at present. He had not determined whether he would vote for the proposed reductions, or not; but he would state in advance that he would never vote for the half million of dollars required to get the relinquishment of this territory from the States of Maine and Massachusetts, that we may give it to Great Britain. He would rather vote millions to defend our territory against the encroachments of Great Britain.

Mr. Gilmer regretted the course of the gentleman from Mississippi, (Mr. Gwin), in dragging into this discussion the subject of our relations with England.

Mr. Fessenden regretted this premature discussion.

No treaty could be concluded without the assent of four gentlemen of high character and standing from his own State, (Maine); and if the arrangement were so disgraceful as it was said to be by the gentleman from Mississippi, as to be injurious to the national honor as to call up the chivalric feelings of the gentlemen of the South, he was sure those four gentlemen would not assent to it. He (Mr. Fessenden) hoped some arrangement had been made, but he understood it was so; but it must be borne in mind that it must go to the Senate, in whose hands, together with the President, was the honor of the nation. He could not conceive then, that there was any propriety in discussing the diplomatic arrangements while they were yet going on; and he protested against the manner of meeting the question.

He argued that, though this same subject had been open and debated for so many years, it had been still impossible to get up a war feeling upon it. He knew not what arrangements might have been made by the parties to the negotiations which had been going on; but, if they were consistent with the honor and interests of Maine, he, for one, was ready to accede to them. If they were not, he must do the Representatives from his State the justice to suppose that they would not carry any such disadvantageous arrangements into effect. He concurred in the opinion that it was premature to take up a mere rumor, which might be with or without foundation, and thereupon adapt the action of the House of Representatives. He hoped the House would not act in advance; but that, in all discussions which might be had upon this bill, it would be taken for granted that the Representatives of Maine would act as became them whenever the proper time arrived.

Mr. Pope concurred with Mr. Fessenden in his general observation, but departed from the idea that Maine and Massachusetts were alone to be consulted in the adjustment of the Boundary question.

Mr. Fillmore urged the necessity of taking the question at once, or else the debate would be continued a week, without changing a vote.

Mr. Meriwether rose, as he said, for the purpose of saying that no rumor—vague in its character, and without any responsible author or source—could drive him from the purpose which he had hitherto undertaken to effect. He had heard many rumors; but they were not such as should guide the legislation of the House. If Maine and Massachusetts were satisfied with the arrangement said to have been made, he was willing to let things remain as they were; at the same time avowing his readiness to come to their defence, and stand by them, when it should become necessary.

Mr. Black defended the right of Mr. Gwin and all others to discuss the subject of our relations with Great Britain in connection with a reduction of the army. He said the gentleman from Mississippi had as he himself stated, referred to the matter in order to show his constituents the reasons for changing his vote. Mr. B said there was a remark of his colleague (Mr. Meriwether), to which he could not assent. It was, that Maine and Massachusetts might do what they liked; he would not infer from his colleague as to the rights of the States; but, if he understood him as admitting that any State had a right to dismember and sell her territory, he could not consent to such a doctrine. The circumstances of his own section of the Union would alone forbid acquiescence in any such idea. Suppose Florida, on becoming a State, were to sell and surrender a portion of its territory to Great Britain: could he, as a citizen of Georgia, agree to it, and remain in the Union? Never; and for the obvious reason, that Florida would then have the power to introduce a hostile land into our territory at any moment.

Mr. Andrews obtained the floor, and moved that the committee rise, (with a view to the adoption of a resolution for taking the bill out of committee.)

The question was taken, and resulted—ayes 33, noes 44. No quorum.

The committee then rose, ex necessitate rei, and reported the fact to the House, when,

On motion of Mr. J. P. Kennedy, the House adjourned—halt past 2 o'clock.

FIRE. The Foundry and Shop of the Messrs. Horses, situated at South Paris, were burned on Thursday last. Loss estimated at about \$1000.

ANOTHER. The Tavern stand at Livermore Falls, owned by Nathaniel Mayo, Esq. was burned on the 21st ult. The stable and most of the furniture were saved. Insurance about \$700.

Why is a young lady like a careful housewife?—Because her waist is as little as she can make it.—New Bedford Bulletin.

THE TARIFF.

What do the Whig leaders care about the sufferings of the people? What do they care for a revenue tariff, if they cannot fill the pockets of the greedy speculators of 1840, and their directors, the Bank men, and high tariffites with money?—A correspondent of the Boston Atlas writing from Washington, July 15, holds the following language:—

"There are a great many Whigs in Congress, and a hundred fold more in the country, who would prefer to have this fund sunk annually in the bottom of the ocean, rather than the Government should rely upon it as a permanent source of revenue, thereby necessarily diminishing the amount of protection to the agricultural and manufacturing industry of the country."

All true Whigs will rejoice, therefore, that Congress adheres to the principles of distribution with so much firmness and resolution. And if they cannot get a Tariff without sacrificing this feature of the bill, a feature which gives vitality to the whole system—if, in framing a Revenue bill they cannot be permitted to look for council to the necessities of a bleeding country, and the wants of a suffering people, instead of going to the White House to consult the weak, vain, capricious, conceited man, who accidentally occupies it at the present time; if they cannot relieve the distresses of the country, without submitting to Executive dictation, after having withstood it for twelve long years, and acknowledging the will of an ignorant and presumptuous coxcomb to be the law of the land, then I hope Congress will adhere to their principles, and let the people suffer a little longer, rather than ingloriously surrender their liberties at the nod of John Tyler.

There is the whole story of Whig patriotism in a nutshell. The Whigs were constantly logrolling during the administration of Gen. Jackson; and Martin Van Buren to increase the appropriations. They would make a local issue here, and another there, and thus draw off enough Democratic votes to get through this and that appropriation, which singly amounted to but a little, but which in the aggregate for years amounted to vast sums; and then after having passed the objectionable appropriations, they would turn round and make party capital by charging them upon the Democracy because they had a numerical party majority.

Then many of the Whigs, as this correspondent of the Atlas boldly asserts, (many more than dare publicly acknowledge it,) would prefer to see the proceeds of the public lands annually sunk, than that they should be permitted to flow into public Treasury; and as heretofore diminish the burdens of taxation upon the consumers. And upon the same principle, if they dare do it, they would propose to raise millions on millions to squander upon internal improvements, divide among the States or annually sink in the bottom of the ocean, so that they could thereby secure enormous bounties to the favored class. This is Whiggery, out and out. But many of the leaders are too cautious to admit it. We are right glad that the editor of the Atlas has at last mustered courage, in the publication of this communication, to "let the cat out of the bag." Here it is openly avowed as the Whig policy to let "the people suffer" rather than pass such a tariff as it is known that the President will approve! "Rule or ruin" has been for years, and is now openly avowed to be the policy of "many Whigs in Congress, and a hundred fold more in the country." Shame on such arrogant rascality. No wonder the people are everywhere leaving party leaders so reckless of truth and duty, and so indifferent to their interests and other sufferings.—Argus.

THE GUBERNATORIAL CONTEST.

It is amusing to see what a fuss the Whigs make in this State, because they happen to have a gubernatorial candidate of fair, private character! They act as though it was a phenomenon to which they are wholly unaccustomed, and upon the discovery of which, they want the whole State to be as much surprised as they seem to be themselves. In all their papers we see the same strain of rejoicing over the character of Mr. Robinson, and much space wasted in assuring the public, not only that he is no rascally cheat or pick-pocket, but that nobody accuses him of being so! One would think, to read these journals, that the preceding Whig candidates for Governor of Maine must have been a set of very scurvy fellows, and got the position in such bad odour as to endanger the reputation of its subsequent occupants, and require at their hands ample testimonials of moral character! This seems to be the Whig opinion; and their favorite certificate for Mr. Robinson's honesty is copied, strangely enough, from the Eastern Argus, a paper whose veracity they have assailed bitterly ever since its establishment, but whose testimony in the present case they think more valuable than any body's else.

Now we think the Whigs act very foolishly in all this. It is time enough to defend a man's character when it has been attacked, and it is always bad policy to assume it to be corrupt, beforehand. In the case of Mr. Robinson, the Democratic papers, with a candor seldom reciprocated by their opponents, have uniformly admitted him to be what we suppose he is, a man of fair character and respectable standing as a merchant, and there was no earthly need, therefore, of plastering his character with certificates. Such a course is unjust every way—to the man himself, whom it taints with suspicion for the pleasure of defending—to the Whig party, whom it insults by regarding an honest man from them as miraculous—to the Democrats, by intimating that the Federal candidate should be preferred, for his character to their own—and to the people, by supposing that they do not regard principles as well as men, in their choice of rulers. The

sum of two thousand dollars, for his appearance, before the Supreme Court at the next term in Bristol county."

en, on going home at night, and finding moon-
ne on the hearth, he takes the bellows and
es to blow it into a blaze.

aged to avail themselves of the instruction of the
approved Preceptor, Mr. Ozius Milled, A. M.
JOHN TRIPP, Secretary.
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DR. T. H. BROWN,
SURGEON DENTIST,
PARK HILL.

the law of this State. She therefore requests all persons interested to the said deceased's estate, to make known to her and those who have any demands thereon, to call on her to

ALMIRA DILLI
*9

24, 1842.

